in that paper under the heading "Incidents of the | there last November, a creat deal of matter of a Campaign" f Mr. Parnell sat silent. that the way to put these murders and outrages before the people of Iraland ?" Silent still, and silent when Mr. Forster clinched The United Ireland businees by the statement that Mr. Parnell and Mr. McCarthy are the proprietors of the paper-Mr. Parnell one of the largest. Silent also while Mr. Forster challenged him to disprove the statement shown by statistics that outrages have followed the meetings and actions of the Land League.

"Then," said Mr. Forster, "I have simply to re peat what is the charge I make against the mamber for Cork. Probably a more serious charge,"-this is Mr. Forster's language-" was never made by any member of this House against another member not that he himself directly planned or perpetrated outrages or murders, but that he either connived at

"It is a lie," shricked Mr. Parnell. "It is a lie," repeated Mr. O'Kelly, and, by way of drawing the fine on himself, repeated it three times. Mr. nell ejaculation does not seem to have reached the Speaker though it was heard plainly enough in the gallery beyond hun. Mr. O'Kelly having been suspended by vote of the House (305 to 20) for seven days, Mr. Forster recommenced and finished his

what I stated, though honorable members did not permit me to finish my sentence, was that I did not charge the honorable member for Cork with thins it having directly binned or perperiated outrages, but I gave him an allemative, that he cither connived at those outrages, or when waved by farts and statements he determined to remain in ignorance, that he took no trouble to test the cruth of whether these outrages and been thus committed or not, but that he was willing to gain the advantage of them.

No mere disclaimer of connection with outrages, urged Mr. Forster, will be sufficient. There have disclaimers, such as they were, now. Mr. Parnell's method of before now. Mr. Parnell's method of disconnecting himself with the actual perpetration of murder is known. There had been a murder in Kilkerny, and the leader of the Land League spoke shortly after near the scene of it. What did he say! He said it was "entirely unnecessary." That is the way in which he has discouraged and discountenanced assa sination. But that is not the answer which will satisfy the House of Commons that Mr. Parnell knew nothing of the outrages and the system of terror, the profit of which he accepted. Boycotting he openly advocated, and of boycotting Mr. Gladstone said: "It is a creed which, like any other creed, requires a sanc tion, and its sanction, that which stands in the rear of boycotting, is murder, which is not to be de-nounced." Was Mr. Parnell, and he alone, so ignorant of the passions of his fellow-countrymen as not to know that murder must have been, as it was, the result of his poncy of boycouing?

Well may Mr. Forster say that never has there been such an attack on liberty as this Land League terrorism over Ireland. Never, till Mr Paroeil devised the system, has agitation in Ireland been conducted by appeals for personal injury to individuals. Is it a wonder that to agrarian assassination political assassination succeeds? Even in Ireland abhorrence of the system is spreading. It is too much to say that there is no ground for discourage ment in Ireland. The day of delusions is over. But there are two grounds for hope, declares Mr. Forster in his conclusion. One is that the Irish Government has now the power to uphold the law, and will use it. The other is that Mr. Parnell and Goorge Townier. his fellow chiefs in this so-called agitation have been found out-that the cruelty and wickedness o this agitation have been unveiled, unmasked, and

Under this torrent of intolerable reproaches, the leader of the Irish National League clung still to his bench. Taunted by Lord Hartington a little later with his silence, he professed to have meant all along to move the adjournment of the debate-a formality which confers on the mover the right to resume the debate next day. "But unless I had risen," recorted Lord Hartington, "the debate would have collapsed and the question been put." We shall see to-morrow how much Mr. Parnell's late resolution to speak will bring forth. Meantime it is to be said that nothing short of a full, complete frank statement, supported by convincing proofs. on the whole subject will avail to break the tremendous force of Mr. Forster's attack. I ought to give a brief summary of other parts of this speech, of the Kilmainham part above all, but I have no space. may add that for readers who accepted my account of that matter at the time, Mr. Forster needs no vindication. Then and since, he act-d with loyally, with true courage, and with a knowledge of the facts about Ireland, and a sure view of the future which all that has happened since has abundantly

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

STEINWAY HALL-JOSEFFY. Mr. Joseffy's fourth and last concert last evening was attended by a large audience. This was the programme:

Concerto in E flat. No. 5, for plane and orchestra.

Beethoven
Interlude; invocation of the Alpenfay—Mantred.

Schumann

Piano solos — Màrcia Fantastico and Scherzo.

W. Bargiel
Preinie et imprompta.
Masorra and Preiude. D flat.
Frant Korbay
Masorra and Preiude. D flat.
Franz Lisat
Fantasia, "Midaummer Night's Dresm."
Mendelssohn Lisat

Mr. Josefly's performance of this wide range of work, so full of contrasts, and requiring so many and varied qualities, must have convinced those who have followed his playing that he is steadily growing fore, J. Braith, A. Coret, J. B. Braith, A. Davidgov, bigher attributes of a great artist. The renderling of the Beethoven concerto was admirable but it was chiefiv in the sweeping, abundant Lizzt concerto, in the fantasia on the Mondelssohn theme, and in the Chopin numbers, especially the preinde, that the clearer revelation of Mr. Joseffy's great abilities was med. Mr. Joseffy was received with great enthusiasm, and prosented with a laurel wreath in silver.

THE MORGAN MATINEE.

Mr. Morgan's afternoon concerts are in great favor. Yesterday afternoon there was hardly a vacant seat in Chickering Hall. Mr. Morgan's chief number was the Prelude and Fugue in D-minor of J. S. Bach was the Frelude and Fugue in D-minor of J. S. Bach.
Miss Maud Morgan's harp solos were both compositions
of Alvars—the Oberon funtasia, and the D-mac des Fées.
They were beautifully played, and warmly received.
A special attraction of this concert was the successful
first appearance of Miss Aince G. Keller, pupil of Minor
de Wilhorst, a debutante of promise, with good stage
presence and manner and a sign, clear, sweet supraino
volce of even quality, excellently schooled. Miss Keller's
performance of Pinsuti's "A Bunch of Violets" evoked

MUSICAL NOTES.

It is reported that Mr. S. G. Pratt's opera, Zenobia," will be heard in New-York in April. At the Casino concert on Sunday evening

Mms. Carceno, Miss Jessie Barilett, Mr. W. T. Carleton, and Signor Clodio will appear. The Sixth of the private concerts of the Steek Exchange Glee Club occurs on Saturday evening at Chickering Hall.

The first meeting of the Council of Musicians, called together by order of the Prince of Wales to assist Mr. Grove in working out the prospectus for the Royal College of Music, took place a few days since under the presidency of Lord Charles Strace, the following gentlemen being present: sir dichael Costa, Sir George Elvey, Sir Julius Renedict, Merera Arthur Sullivan, Cusine, Baraby, Franklin Taylor, Fauer, Villiers Stanford, Goldschmid, Morley, George Grove, and Dr. Stainer.

THEATRICAL INCIDENTS Yesterday, at the Turf Club Theatre, Mr. George Riddle ended his series of readings with select tions from American poets. These were interpreted att

Locke Richardson will give the third of his recitals at Chickering Hall on Saturday, presenting

To-might, at the Grand Opera House, Mr. Barrett will present Shylock and David Garrick-a favortile abilities are snown in ample power and boid relief. "The Black Flag" will be reproduced here at the Grand Opera House on the 12th inst.

HAVANA TOO HOT FOR CAPOUL.

Mme, Privat, of the Maurice Grau French Opera Company, who arrived here yester lay from Havana, brought word that much feeling had been stirred up there against M. Capoul. It seems that Capoul

political character which took the side of the Spanish Government and criticised the Cubans. These comments in The

the Cubans. These comments in The Figure entaged the islanders greatly. The author of them for a long time was unknown. Even after Caponi's return to Havana from Mexico his agency in the matter still remained a well-kent secret. He appeared before the Havana audiences and inspired, it is said, more enthusiasm then Theo. The town was crazy over him.

At last Caponi became known as the writer of these hostile articles. The first night, after this fact became public he appeared as Faul in "Paul a d Virginia." He was nearthly hissed, and as the feelin. actions this rapidly gashered force he finally concluded to start for New-York. This is the reason for his early appearance here force he finally concluded to start for New-York. This is the reason for his early appearance here with Manager Grau, a fact that has been much commented on, but it was supposed to have no especial significance. Indeed, Mr. Grau explained it in the score of sickness and a desire on Capoul's part to get to another climate.

WEDDINGS YESTERDAY.

Miss Mary Anna Caldwell, daughter of Stephen D. Caldwell, was married to George Edgar Mentgomery last evening at the Hotel Bristol, at Fifthave and Forty-second-st. The service was read by the Rev. Dr. Hougaton; the Rev. R. Heber Newton, who wa- first selected, being kept at home by sickness. About 300 guests gathered in the notel parlors at 8:30 p. m Over the bride and groom hung a wedding bell and around the rooms and hallways were set plants and bou quets of flowers. Charles F. Sm. lhe and Alfred B. Starey were the ushers. The best man was George Riddle, of Cambridge, Mass. There were no brides alits. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dresof cream-white satin, made with a very long court train, The front was composed of cream-white Ottoman brocade and antique embroidered lace, caught up by spray of orange blossoms. The pointed corsage had a Medici ruff of the same lace and a crêpe lisse ruching bordered by a row of seed pearls. The long tuile vel was caught by a cluster of orange blossoms, and she can ried a bouquet of creamy white roses and white lines Her jewels were a pearl necklace and penenat. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. George Jones, General and Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Henry L. Dyer, Miss. Kate. Field, Professor and Mrs. Boyesen, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. Mr and Mrs W. S. Eilsworth, Gilbert Jones, the Mar quis and Marquise Lanza, and Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Ham mond The bride and groom went to Washington.

Charles M. Clark and Miss Jennie D. Babcock, daugh ter of D. B. Babcock, were married last evening by the Rev. George R. Vandewater, at the house of the bride's Rev. George R. Vandewater, at the house of the brides father, No. 108 Montaque-st., Brooklyn. Flowers, paims and terus decorated the rooms. Over the bridat pair hung a Japanese ambrella of roses and the paint on a tar rail was mad; or roses and filtes, the op pearing the initials "C. B." in carnations on M. rechal Niel roses. The bride wore a dress of white Octoman sink, with a front of crystal and pear, embrodocry. The square corsage was ulted in with pearl-beauel lace. The long yell of fulle was canges with illica-orther-wairy and she carried a bouquet of filtes and white roses. The bidesmaios were Miss ablee Babocck, sister of the bride, and Miss alimite Educación of the bride. They wore cresses of white silk made of danoing length, trimined with Spanish face, and carried outquets of Jacqueminol and Maréchai Niel roses. The usafers were John L. Clarke, F. Co &c, W. Payne and F. Sherry. About 200 goests were present. The briant four was to the south. Among those present were are and Mrs. L. H. — cke, parents of the groom; Miss Minnie Charle, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Manchester, J. El., ook, Miss Flake, Mrs. A. B. Shedaon, Miss J. Alnes of Provincince. H. Bussenschutt, Mass Bamber, E. Kablesch and Mrs. C. B. P. Paters n. arr. and Mrs. J. Negue, Mess Negus, sitis Fuil A. Lee Misses Pearce, Miss Jones, H. C. Bernsett, Mr. and Ars. A. W. Linney, F. Wilson, William Wemple, Charles Tampson, E. A. Thompson, Sirs Patengon, Mr. and Mrs. Stochm. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Harrison, and George Towney. father, No. 108 Montaque-st., Brooklyn. Flowers, palma and ferus decorated the rooms. Over the bridge pair

SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

Mrs. William Astor gave a luncheon party yes, erday, for eighteen in hes, at her house, at Fifth-ave. and Tairty-lourth-at. Besides a hand-ome bouques by each place, the table was riculy decorated with flowers The guests arrived at 1:30 and departed at about 3:3: p. m. The company included Mrs. Coleman Drayton, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Mrs. Byam K. Stevens, Mrs. James R. Roosevelt, Mrs. C. Burrall Hoffman, Mrs. John D. Jones, Mrs. Franklin Delano, Mrs. Arthur Welman, Mrs. R. L. Cutting, Mrs. Caurles Dans, Mrs. Frederick She lon, Miss Gibbs, Miss Newcold, Mrs. Ledyard, Madame de Vangriniese, Mrs. Roobins and Mrs. Peabody.

Mr. and Mrs. Theo here Robsevelt gave a dinner last evening at their house, No. 6 West Fifty seventh at, in ently married at Seabright, N. J. The company in unded sexteen persons.

Mrs. David a. Egieston was at home yesterday, at No. ciuded sexecto persons.

Mrs. David & Egeston was at home yesterday, at No. 8 hast Thirty-liftnest., and a large number of lance called during the atternoon. Mrs. C. Lawrence Perkins and Mrs. M. heesser also need receptions.

The sand officers of the Seeond Bri a le dined last evening at the Louis Albb. These present were: Colonel Whinam E. Van Wyck, Lieutenaut-Coonel Charles E. Orvis, Majors Engene M. harre, David Seett and Seneca D. Powells, and cantains Albert C. Hall, Lawson B. Bell, Wilman E. Webb, Andrew Gilsey and Louis Berndt.

THE BAPIIST SOCIAL UNION.

last evening. A.S. Brickmore presided. After the din-ner the Rev. John Humpstone delivered an address upon The Need of a Popular Apologetic Literature." The Rev. R S. MacArthur followed Mr. Hump-tone with a short address upon the need of ministers in the Church. He sati that he knew of two clergy mea in this city whose meomes reached \$20,000 a year.

SALE OF THE RUNKLE PAINTINGS.

J. C. Runkle's collection of foreign oil paintings was sold at auction last utcht in Culckering Hall, by George A. Leavitt & Co. The hall was only partly fixed with buyers, but the bidding was in the main slow and devoid of interest. The greatest competition was shown for Millet's, Daubigny's and Diaz's paintings. The prices were considered good. The total amount realized from the saic was \$61,545. The more valuable paintings brought the following prices:

2	Bralth, A.v	tweeth compet.
8	Corot, J. B. C	er Scene 1.
9	Dannigny, C	toght on the River 1.t
4	Darbirny, C Eas	ny Spring. Morning 1,
e.	Canbigay C Ev	ening 3.1
я	Detreguer, F	ilri of Tyrol 1.0
2	Detaile EInc	rovables
	Ding NOp	ening in the Forest 1.4
н	Diaz, N	touring Facots 2.0
ы	Diaz N Cm	pid's Flight 2.5
Ø	Donatago F A	panish Musteer
Ш	Dominiko. P	er a shower 1.4
4	Dupre, Julea 23	o Oak by the River 1.7
	Dupre. Julea	the Nile
8	Gerome, J LPn	ferart, London 1870 2.6
•	Gerome, J L	mph at the Fountain 1.6
3	Henner, J J	Country Storm 1.0
8	Jacque, Charles	Country storm
3	Jacque, Charles	pherdess and Sheep 1.
9	Jacquet J. tr	flug en es 1.0
8	Jacquet, J. O	e Duchese 1.
а	Knauss LTh	e First Leve Letter 1.
я	Kuaus, LRe	ady for Bed 1,4
8	Miliet. J. F	ving Clothes 3.1
я	Miliet, J. F	Water Carrier 3.
3	Piot. AdolpheFat	From Home 1,0
8	Rousseau, Theo The	e Hamlet 2.
	Schreyer, Ad An	Arab -entinel 1.
83	Traven C She	son in Pasture L.
и	Van Marcke, BCu	ming Home 2,0
B		o private collections of pai
N	The met day a sale of tw	of Pankow's to Tabacty at V
g	Inge was I trgely attended	at Barker's, in Liberty-st., y
oil.	Transfer to the First Course of Transfer	budding was good, and b

three was rightly account to bidding was good, and air prices were realized. Of the seventy pulntings soil regard were by New York artists, and the hignest price was \$210. Of the netures by for sign artists, "Sneep at the Watering Place," by H. D. Bent, brought \$335, and "Winter Scene near single." by Ernst Meissner, \$310.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS. Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours.

WASHINGTON, March 9-1 a. m .- The pressure is bignest in the Middle States and lowest in Dakota. General rains have fallen on the South Atlantic and Guli coasts, and occasional snows in the Upper Lake region; elsewhere fair weather has prevailed. There are no indications of the development of a great storm en-ergy within the stations of observation of the Signal ergy within the stations of observation of the Signal service. Northeasterly winds prevail in the South Attantic and Guli States; elsewhere they are light and variable, but mostly southerly. The temperature is roin Lot to 20° below the mean for the month in all the Atlantic const states. A warm wave, which will move to the eastward, is central in the Missouri Valley.

Indications for to-day. For the Middle Attentic States, warmer fair weather, winds mostly southerly, lower pressure. For New-Eucland, warmer air weather, westerly back-

30	HOURS More	8 0 10 10 1 2 R	A S C T S PIOT 1
超过的复数形态型设计模型设计图像设计图像设计图像设计图像			Administration of the second of

TRIBUNE OFFICE, March 9-1 a. m .- The movement in the barometer yesterday was slowly downward. Clear weather prevailed, with the wind generally from the west. The temperature ranged between 90 and 220, the has served since his departure from France as a special correspondent of The Figure. From Hawana he wrote, during the first sojourn of the company WIGGINS AND HIS STORM.

WHAT THE " PROPHET" HAS TO SAY. HE REGRETS HIS PREDICTION—THE "CALM BEFORE THE STORM."

OTTAWA, March 8 .- As the time approaches for the great storm predicted by Professor Wiggins the interest becomes more intense. It is the general topic of conversation, and many timed persons are known to be prostrated with nervousness. Telegraphic reports from points in the United States stating that several women had become insane through fear, have painfully affected Professor Wiggins. He regrets the coming of the storm, and wishes now that he had not predicted it. "In the interest of science," however, he felt it to be a duty that he "owel to his feltow-creatures." He promises to publish to the world early next week the theory on which he based his prognostications. The weather tonight is somewhat miller, the wind having subsided. Professor Wiggins regards this as the calm before the storm.

AT OTHER POINTS IN THE DOMINION. St. Johns, N. F., March S .- The heaviest gale in twenty years was experienced here last night. It be-

gan in the atternoon from the southward and reged with terrible fury until davlight, when it veered around to the northwest and moderated.

A dispatch from Cane Race says that a blinding snow-storm prevails there and that suveral vessels are in great danger. Much davage is feared.

St. John, N. B., March S.—The Quebec trein was ten hours late to-day, snow on the Nor hern Division caus-ing, he dely

ing he delay.

The mercury here reached zero at an early hour this merning, the temperature being accompanied by a strong and keep westerly wind. There has been a strong wind during the day and rough weather in the bay, obliging small vessels to run into the harbor for shelter. Te-night the sky is clear.

FREDERICTON, N. B., March 8 .- A heavy northeast gale prevailed here all last night and early this morning. This evening the wind has considerably abated. BATHURST, N. B., March S.—The weather was boisterous here to-day and all appearances indicated a big

QUEBEC, March 8 .- The storm appears to have comple ely blown over. The day is clear and bright but very

HALIFAX, N. S., March 8.-The whole day has been clear and beautiful. To night the Northern lights are brightly visible. In accord with Professor Wiggins's statement yesterday that they would precede his storm. The barometer, which last night stood at 29.50, was 30.20 at 9 o'clock to night, and continues to rise slowly. Mr. White, a local weather prophet, in predicting a continuance of fine weather for the ensuing twenty-four hours says he would not be surprised at a blow to-morrow night, the date for i'e new moon and high tides. He says that the wind may at any time change over from the present direction to nursh-act, and then shift around to southeast, from which direction Professor Wiggins's gife is to rise. Another weather prophet asserts that the tollowing forty-eight hours will assuredly be fine, to-morrow being much milder than to-day, and the wind blowing lightly from the same quarter as at present. clear and beautiful. To-night the Northern lights are

LAUGHING AT WIGGINS'S PREDICTION. NO SIGN OF A STORM AT THE SIGNAL OFFICE-WHAT PROFESSOR BRAPER SAYS.

The clear and invigorating weather of yes terday made everybody laugh at the idea of a storm such as E. Stone Wiggins predicts. The Canadian prophet says that the storm will come from the Pacific Ocean into the Gulf of Mexico, taking orange groves and sugar plantations with it—or words to that effect—and inti-mates that when it reaches the State of Maine there won't be enough of unything left to send through the malia.

"Are there any indications of Wiggins's storm?" asked a TRIBUNE reporter of the observer at the Signal Service

"Not the slightest." said he, "and we don't expect any. He says it will appear in the Gulf to-morrow. Who's afraid! Everything is as quiet and peaceful all over the whole country as a summer's sea.
Why, we're not even having March weather. In fact, it s remarkably quiet. One of the usual March storms s secting in in the Northwest, but that's not Wiggins's storm. It's only a little one for a cent. numbug. The idea of people being afrard of these storms! They seem to awailow everything that's told hem. There are certain storms to be looked for in this month every year. During the last ten years there have been twelve storms on an average in the month of March. Why, it's always a stormy month. In 1879 them have been very severe. Everybody expects storms now. There are almost always one or two that sweep the whose length of the Atlantic coast. But as a rule they sweep along the lake region and pass off quickly. After Murch I these storms pass northwart."

"What has been the state of the weather to-day !" "Well, there has been a cold wave east of the Missis-dppi. The mercury was the lowest here at 9 a. n. There has been a fall of 20° in twenty-four hours. A which will moderate things a little. There is also a little rain in the South, but no wind, and the rain is rapidly

" Is there any sign of a storo; anywhere !" storm in the United States to-day. No track such as Wiggins predicts exists. Nor is there any record anywhere of any storm since he year I having followed any such course as he has laid down for this one. Whenever there is going to be a wind storm we always know it two days in advance, and we never fail in our prediction. That is something which we can tell with positiveness. But just what the weather will be is not so surely determined, because we can't tell what the action of the clouds is going to be; and it's the clouds that tell the weather, whether it will rain, snow, fog, mist or shine. This Wiggins doesn' know anything at all about the weather, and it's an ourrage on the people that such an ass should gain the people's car for a minute. If he would come up here for about ten minutes we would teach him something about the weather that he wouldn't forget. His nonsensical prediction has been intened to so attentively that grea

about ten minutes we wouldn't forget. His nonsensical prediction has been inserned to so attentively that great loss will occur to those who have heard him and believed him. I extend an invitation to everybody in New-York to come up here and see a storn-olarit and find out something about storms in general, so that in the future they will not be guided by such a ridiculous prophet as Wiggins of Canada."

The reporter found Pr dessor Draper plodding away at same figures in tals onservatory at Central Pars.

"Are here any indications of a storm !" he asked.

"I haven't seen any." said the Professor, with a smill which indicated that he knew that something about Wiggins would be in the next question. "This has been a fine day." he continued, "and I guess ther-"! be more to follow. The temperature y-sterday noon was 28°; at mionight it fell to 13°; at 7 o'clock tals morning it was 8° above zero; and at 4:30 it 23°. The barometer has been falling all day. The temperature in the sun at 1 o'clock was 88°. The wind is northwest and the velocity of it is only dine miles an bour. It is quite likely there will be some change, as the barometer is slowly falling. The wind has oeen northwest all day and will probably veer to the southwest to-morrow. We had quite a stust of wind yesterday."

"Have you any astin la Wiggins's prediction?"

"I haven's a p ricke. He hasn't stated on what he bases his prediction, and unless a man destinal I don't go mucu on what he prophesies. There have been lots of weather prophets; but went did they all amount to it? me surplised that so muca sitention has been paid to what he says. He is a unabing."

"Do you talik here will be a storm?"

"No, I don't. There are no indications of it. It takes a storm three days to cross the country, and if there was one counting when he propletion in the hard the propletis."

"No, I don't. There are no indications of it. It takes a storm three days to ress the country, and if there was one couling when he predicted weather and the deepost snows in March, but th

of hard and soft-shell clams was gathered in Prince's

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY.

ITS PROVISIONS DEFENDED ON COMMERCIAL AND To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In THE TRIBUNE of January 5 I notice communication which refers to the present Reciprocity Treaty with the Hawalian Islands, and the injustice the writer thinks it has worked to the sugar refiners of the Atlantic coast, " by gratuitously releasing," as he says, to a few speculators duties on Hawatian sugars." Such statements as these, uttered by men whose opinions carry weight, have done rough harm to a treaty which has worked most beneficially, and can only be made through want of care in examining the facts of the case. The idea contained in that communication is that as the duty is remitted on island sugars, the Pacific refiner can buy his sugar cheaper than his castern brother by the amount of the duty. This is not so, and no one ever supposed when the treaty was passed that if would have this effect, any more than that the Louisiana planter would sell his sugar 21e cents a pound cheaper than the Cuban, because he pays no duty. The price of Hawaiian sugar is regulated by the price of the market in which it is ld. For example, last spring three cargoes of Hawaiian augar were sent to New-York. They were admitted duty free, but the refiners did not get them for the market price of Cuban sugars less the duty. They did not expect or demand any such departure from common souse. They paid the same price that any other sugar of a like grade would command. Moreover, it is clear that what the reffrers of New-York cannot do, viz., claim to purchase Hawaiian sugars less the duty, cannot be done

by the Pacific refiner.

The importations into San Francisco as given by its commercial papers for 1881 were: From Manila, 16,262,262 pounds; from Central America, 1,328,666 pounds; from China, 2,566,412 pounds; and from Hawait, \$8,438,581 pounds, the demand that year being for 20,000,000 pounds mere than the islands could supply. At a glance one sees it is just as sensible to suppose that the retiners would pay a higher price for Hawaiian snear than for Manila as to think that the Hawsilan planter would sell his sugar 23s cents a pound cheaper than Ma nila. The refiner in the one case and the planter in the other are better business men than that. And it is a fact that the market price of all sugar in San Francisco, of the same quality, is the same, whether imported from Mantla, China or Hawaii, Wherein, then, comes the injustice as between the east ern and western retiner! Both are on an equal footing in fact, and the continuance or abrogation of the treaty would not vary a hair the conditions on which they now

compete with each other.

But it will be asked, if the treaty does not lessen the price of augar of what benefit is if? The consideration given for the free admission of sugar is the free admission of American produce and manufactures into Hawali, a and under the influence of the treaty a largely increased market has been given American goods, and a new Said has been opened for the profitable investment of American capital, and the ship-awning and ship-building interests have been largely benefited. The following figures, from a report made by General Comby, then United States Minister Resident at Honolniu, to the Secretary of State, dated April 11, 1881, abow what the passing of the treaty: Exports from this country to Hawaii in 1870, after September 9, amounted to \$343,831; in 1877, to \$1,100,843; in 1878, to \$1,019, 988; to 1879, to \$1,820,355; and in 1880, to \$2,020,588 General Comiy addis: "So far as this goes it is a very fair showing for the treaty." According to the report of

the United States Bureau of Statistics the exports for

the fiscal year 1882 had increased to \$3,272,172. Gen-

the United states Bureau of Statistics the exports for the fiscal year 1887 had increased to \$3,272,172. General Comby again wrote, June 6, 1881:

The influence of the reciprosity treaty upon the increase of our carrying treafs between the Hawaiian Islands and the Pacific coast, and upon the still larger increase of our simpletiding for Hawaiian owners, may been one of its mast graifying results. Turne years and a half ago, when I first reported for duty at this post, there was but one island sevener; now there are eight, and more ordered, every one of them but one American-built. The increase in salling vessels has been still larger. It is but fair and just to schnit their probably all this increased demand for American hips and ship-building grew out of the graincosty treaty, and would never have existed expect for its generative power. This generative power. This generative power, this amaginesm increase of Island profites; the creates both demand and capacity for a large increase of the import trade from the limited Statis; and dices combined create the demand for carriers under the American dag, and for American factors, agents, builders, limiters and producers of aimost every kind. The trade with the limited Statis; and dices combined create the demand for carriers under the American dag, and for American factors, agents, builders, limiters and the limited shuth orders in compare the total amount of her exchange between the Hawaiian Islands with those between all other countries and the United States; then apply to this last the sace ratio of increase in our carrying trade and situs and substantial which we have gained here, the result, it seems to me, would salew that, under like conditions of prespectly everywhere, all fear of the American flag disappearing from the two great continents and their advances to the world, it seems to me had together aid the two great ordiners and their advances to the such a scheme as wend make the reciprocity with these islands a censplenous landmark in our commercial pol

Since 1881, when General Comly's letter was written, 2,500 tons each, by Mesars. William Cramp & Sons, at a cost of \$500,000 each, for the trude between San Froncisco and Racani. To show the proportion of the tradeto the report of the United States Bureau of Statistics. The experis of domestic merchandise to the blands which was carried in American vessels a valuation of 82,378,339, and in foreign vessels only \$316,244. When it is considered that by the same report t is shown that the percentage of the whole carrying rade of the United States done by American vessels has twenty-five years, is appears what a redoeming feature in the navigation interest the trade with Hawaii is.

As I have said, a new field has also been opened by the treaty for the profitable investment of American capital. Californians have gone to the islands, among the ome of the refluers, bought sugar lands and spent large sums in improving them. The refiners of the east could do the same in Louisiana. Many of the plantations have been formed into corporations and the steck sold in San Francisco, so that it is quite generally distributed among the people.

But there were strong political reasons for making this treaty, which rightly weigh heavily in favor of it outinuance. A provision is inserted in the fourth arti-

cle as follows:

It is agreed on the part of his Hawaiian Majesty that so long as this treaty shall remain in force he will not lease or otherwise dispose of or create any lieu upon any port, harbor or other tertitory in his dominions, or grant any special privilege or right of use therein to any other power, state or government, nor make any treaty by which any other nation shall obtain the same privileges relative to the admission of any articles free of duty hereby secured to the United States. cle as follows:

General Schoffeld, of the United States Army, and now in command of the Pacific Military Division, writes: The hawailan Islands constitute the only natural outpost to the defences of the Pacific coast. In the possession of a foreign naval power in time of war as adopt from which to fit out hostile expeditions against this coast and our commerce on the Pacific Ocean, they would afford the means of incalculable injury to the United States.

In 1851, when Mr. Webster was Secretary of State.

there was fear that the French would take possession of the islands. He than said to the late Chief-Justice Allen, recently Hawahan Minister to this country Allen, recently Hawahan Minister to this country but then United States Consul at Honolula, and who had come to Washing on on behalf of the Americans at the islands: "I trust the French will not take possession, but if they do, they will be disolded, if my advice is taken, if the whole power of the Government is required to do it." Mr. Marcy, Mr. Saward, Mr. Samner and numberless other of our distinguished men whose attention has been called to foreign affairs, have recognized the importance to the United States of having a controlling influence in Hawaii, which this treaty gives to the exclusion of all other foreign newers.

A FRIEND OF THE TREATY.

New-York, Jan. 18, 1883.

FACE.-Among the specializations made by a recent writer on the zoological rank of different animals, including man, particular prominence is given to the inferiority of the latter, as exhibited in some of his structural features, compared with certain quadrapeds. Thus, his teeth are of a low mammalian type, as is shown both by his dental formula and by the presence of cusps upon the crowns of the teeth, a peculiarity of the lower mammalia, entirely

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE LENOX LIBRARY. To the Editor of the Tribune:

Sin: It appears from an interview published a few days ago in THE TRIBUNE that Mr. George H. Moore, the superintendent of the Lenox Library, has a very mean opinion of the literary attainments of New-York. As is well known, Mr Lenox gathered together rare and splendid editions of many curious and recondite works, more especially those relating to the history of this country and continent. Fond of his books, he could not bear to think of their dispersion after his death, and hence he resolved upon founding the fine edifice which now commands the Park. Living in extreme retirement, and shrinking from society, Mr. Leuox was approachable by very few persons, but in his later years Mr. Moore, as ingenious gentleman, the librarian of the Historical Society, became a sort of literary executive officer to him, and subsequently was appointed superintendent of his new library. On receiving the appointment, Mr. Moore, who is felicitously endowed with the faculty of getting everything his own way, retired from his former post, having considerately procured it for his brother. The public, seeing an immense building, learning that it was a tibrary, that it was tounded for their benefit, and that, on this account, it was given certain privileges, including freedem from taxation, have rashly imagined that they would be permitted access to it, and have patiently waited, year ster year, in that expectation. Mr. Moore has, however, now been kind enough to set us right on this head. Mr. Lenox's object was evidently not the public, but Mr. Moore. It was clearly to make a place, build a fine abode supply a salary, and create an intellectual exercising-ground for Mr. Moore's mind that the Lenox Library was created. "The people of New-York," he tells us, " are not

qualified to appreciate the treasures here, and could not with safety be allowed to handle them." dear, no! It would never do. It is true that New-York contains graduates of all the universities in the world. Men who have read, and have had every assistarce, too, from librarians even as erudite as Mr. Moore himself, in the Bodleian, the University
Library at Cambridge, the Imperial Library at Ber
Library at Cambridge, the Imperial Library at cariare over which this exclusive Cerberus keeps guard. "In time," he vaguely says, "some system may be introduced to admit persons whose sutelligence and information warrant it." And meantime, it may be asked, what will Mr. Moore do in return for his Fifth-ave, residence and salary? Mr Moore further proceeds to make a statement-whose value is impaired by its being quite at variance with facts-to the effect that "by the system of alcove reading in the Astor Library, hundreds of dollars worth of books are rained by being mutilated every year,"and then goes on to remark that the people of New-York do not know, or properly use, the treasares among them. In proof of this ne points to the splendid collection of antiques and the Library of the Historical Society." "The people gener ally," save this authority, "know nothing about them." This is true. But what did Mr. Manne toward extending the people's knowledge of them, or assisting them to an appreciation of them? Ha was librarian of the Historical Society for many years. When he left that dark and dismat edifice it was no better known than when he went there He had a fairer field than Mr. Hannah in Brooklya yet contrast the dark hole in Second-ave, with the exquisite edifice-without exaggeration a literary man's paradise-which the untiring energy of Mr Hannah and the zeal of Dr. Svorrs have raised in READER Brooklyn. New-York, Feb. 6, 1883.

STANDARD AND TRADE DOLLARS.

Sin: An editor of The Tribune. Silver Coinage" says "there can be no doubt any longer that the supply of sliver dollars miready comed is arrely in excess of the amount that can be taken into circulation," and that "\$25,000,000 a year are locked

up," etc.
While so much of the standard coin is "locked up," the country is flooded with the detestable "trade dellar," chien is not a "legal-tender," and, indeed, on the out side of the offices of most corporations, we meet the con spionous notice: "Trute dollars not received here." In tally business transactions, if we present a United ifference is considerable, as many as the tradesman Also, the purchaser of produce pays as much of the price to the producer in the same coin as he will take, and I am told that some buy it up at a discount and use it at the demand for vessels has steatly grown, and there par. In fact not one in a hundred affort is the standard why does not the Government call in this abominable cam and re-coin it, and put the "locked up" currency into circulation, and thus give its citizens a naform currency! by explaining this, to me, inexpicants state of things, you will much oblige a daily reader for many years.

A. Williamson. Bedford, S. Y., Jan. 24, 1883.

> [According to the well-known law that "the cheaper currency always drives out the dearer," the trade dollars flow into channels of circulation in preference to the standard dollars. Inasenuch as nobody could make any money by buying the standard dollars or the legal-tenders at wholesale and putting them out at par, these would not be thrust into circulation as the trade dollars are by individual interest. Hence, it does not appear that the retirement of trade dellars would bring any additional amount of standard dollars into circulation. Nobody loses anything by handling the trade dollars; if he takes them for more than they are worth, he also passes them for more than they are worth. Their circulation can be stopped by refusal of people to receive them better than by recoinage, which would involve a useless expense to the Government.-Ed.]

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I have long been a reader and admirer of THE TRIBUNE. For some days I have inlesed the daily quotations of sales of petroleum. A number of my friends, as well as myself, regret that they are no longer printed in THE TRIBUNE. You formerly gave them. Why not bow! TRAVELLER. Green Aeld, Mass., Feb. 23, 1883.

[Our friend has looked in the wrong place for these quotations. THE TRIBUNE continues to print them daily and more fully and conspicuously than before. They have simply been taken out of the General Market report and given a place by themselves. If "Traveder" will look for the daily report of the petroleum market on the same page with the mining news and the money market he will not fail to find it .- Ed.

THE RUM VOYAGE OF THE BUSY. To The Editor of The Tribune

SIR: I noticed in the columns of THE TRIB-UNE a few days ago the following heartsreading story under the head of "Nothing but Rum to Drink:"

The bark Busy which arrived yesterday had a stormy voyage from Grand Connetables. The vessel was delayed by heavy gales, and the terrific seas damaged the provisions and water so that the crew were on half rations. For thirty-six hours before the vessel reached port the crew had nothing but run to drink. It is a story brief and pathetic. I have tead many times of the horrors of fire and fieod, of disasters by land

and sea, of the pangs of hunger, thirst, and remorse, and of all thesufferings which flesh is heir to, but never in my life have I read or seen, or heard of anything that made my pulse beat quicker and tears flow faster than that painful story. A cold tremor seized me, and great bends of perspiration fell from muy forehead. I felt for tal. It is it looks like as if we were goin ter have an overturning. It tell yer Wiggins is a goin' ter get leit on
this 'ere streech."

Wi I bretenene to the report that the Gloncester fisherme had tied up their boars and resolved not to go to
the Board board of the Board those poor, storm-tossed men who, drifting aimlessly for

drink! Philanthropy calls for a relief fund for the cap tain and crew of the bark Busy.

A DINNER-PARTY AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, March 8.-The President gave a dinner-party this evening in the State dining-room, where covers were laid for twenty-six enests. The floral decorations were beautiful, though less claberate than usual. Mrs. Brewster est on the right of the President, and Mrs. Bancroft Davis sat on his left. Mrs. McElroy sat on the opposite side, the Attorney-General sitting on are right and Judge Bavis on her left. The other gueste were: the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Davis. Representative and Mrs. Junes Wadsworth, Mr., Mrs, and Miss French, of New-York; Mrs. Havnes, Miss McElroy, Miss Freinghrusen, Mr. and Mrs. Duer, of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Davis, No. 2016. The Mrs. McAllister, of Paliadelp is; Mr. and Mrs. Field, Private Secretary Pallips, Mr. Winthrop, of Boaton; Mr. Thomsen, Miss Walker, a saster of Mrs. Brewster. There were fourteen courses and six wines.

NOT FOLLOWING THE GOLDEN RULE.

From The Sosten Post (Dem.)

Tennessee doesn't hesitate to chrat her creditors, but swears by all that is good that Polk the extreasurer, shall not cheat her without sufering for it. That's rig.t, old Tennessee. We a simire your consistency, you stauned integrity and your pluck.

"When I grow up Fil be a man, won't I?"
asked a little boy of his mother. "Yes, my son; but if
you want to be a man you must be industrious at school,
and learn how to behave yoursed." "War, mamma, do
leay boys turn out to be women when they grow up?" ARRIVAL OF TWO STRAMERS.—The Dutch steamer Mons, from Rotterdam, and the German steamer Hoben-stausen, from Bretnen, arrived here early this morning.

True Merit Alene any external remedy in the world. If you have been using other kinds of plasters, one trial of "Allcock's" will convince

you of their wonderful superiority.

MARRIED. PONVERT-KING-On Thursday, March 8, at 8t. Vincent de Paul Church, by the Rev. V. Humbert, Louis J. Fou, vert to Kate A. King (nee Davis), both of this city. Ne cards.

All notices of marriages must be indorsed with full name and address.

DIED. BIRNEY-At Astoria, L. L. vo March 8, 1883, Amenda S. Moulton, wife of James Birney, of Bay City, Michigan. Notice of funeral heresiter.

BOUERT - At Hackensack, Thursday, March 8, 1889, of gert. Notice of funeral hereafter. CARPENTER Suddenly, on Wednesday, March 7, Chester Carpenter, aged 68 years.
Funeral at his late residence, No. 214 Halsey-st., Brooklyn, Friday, March 9, at 7 o'clock p. m. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

GREEN-On Thursday, Merch 8, at Brooklen, Sarah Ann, wife of William W. Green, and daughter of the late William W. Tode, all of New-York City. Nolice of funeral hereafter.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MILLER—At his residence, Mamuroneck, N.Y., Wednesday, March 7, James Willer, in the citet year of his ago.

Relatives and friends are respectfully lavited to attend the funeral from the residence of his morher. No 117 Vanderbilt.ave., Brocklyn, on Saturday, March 10, at 1 o'clock p.m. MONSON On Tuesday, Murch 6, 1883. Elizabeth Monson, widow of the late M. Monson, in the 90th year of her age. Functal services at her resucces, No. 4 West 37th-st., on Friday, March 8, at 10 a.m. MORS - in this city, March 8, 1883. James Otts Morse, of Englawood, N. J., aged 65 years. Notice of funeral in Saturday's papers.

Notice of funeral in Saturday's papers.

OGILBY—At New-Brusswick, N. J., on Thursday, March 7, of scaries tever, Arthur 9., eldess son of Arthur G. and Annie Warren Ogsiby, in the 11th year of his age.

Pineral private,

Pineral private,

Wednesday, March 7, Elisa M. Phetps, for many years connected with the Normal College.

Funeral services at her late readonce, No. 89 Willoughby at, ercooking, on Friday, at 6 ofcos p. m.

Interment at Windsor Locks, Conn., on Saturday afternoon. SNOW-On Thursday, March S, Mrs. M. L. Snow, widow of John G. Snow, and daughter of the late Francis D. Allan Services at her late residence. No. 304 East Soth-st., Friday evening at worldon.

Her relatives and friends, and the friends of her daughters,
Mrs. Cuardi, Mrs. weeler and Mrs. Turrey, are invited to attend, derment at Stirling, N. J.

THAYER-In Boston, March 7, Nathaniel Thayer, in the 75th year of his age. WATLINGTON-At Ridgewood, N.J., March 7, Gertrude, youngest child of Thomas and Frances D. Wattington. Funcal services at restaunce of parents, Ridgewood, on Friday, at 3 p. m.

Dolitical Notices.

XXIst Assembly District Republican Association.-A regular monthly meeting will be held at headquarters, norton Hall No. 8 East 59th et., on Friday evening, March 9 at 2 of the Colors.

E. W. BLOOMISGIALS, Secretary.

Special Notices. The Seaside Library.

Ont to-day, in Clear, Bold, Handsome Type, Seaside Library No. 1,559.

THE SMALL HOUSE AT ALLINGTON.

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1689 My Commanght Coasins. Harriett Jay.
1681 Mrs. Lorimer. Lucas Malet.
1698 Robinson's School. Julies Verne.

WORKS BY "THE DUCHESS" IN THE SEASIDE S83 Phyllis
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The Fortnightly Review for February
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For sale by all newsdealers, or sent to any address, postage free, on receipt of 12 cents for sangle incubers and 25 cents for double numbers. Of GEORGE MUNKO, Publisher, 17 to 27 Vandewaterst, N. Y. (P. O. Box 3,751.) Art Galleries, 845 and 847 Broadway.

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TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION

TUESDAY AND WEON'SDAY EVENINGS NEXT, March 13 and 14, at 8 o'clock.

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THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

Post Office Notice.
Foreign mails for the week ending March 10 will close at this Foreign mails for the week ending March 10 will close at this office as follows:

PRIDAY—At 8:30 p. m. for Newfoundland and St. Pierre-Miqueson, via Halitax.

ATURIDAY—At 3:30 a. m. for Europe, per St. Halifa, via Guernatown deleters for dermore and contain mast be directed "per Halifay; at 3:50 c. m. for scotland direct, per St. Fornesski, via cliencow, at 5:30 a. m. for segisim per St. Fornesski, via cliencow, at 5:30 a. m. for designing direct, per st. Penland, via Antiwep, at 1:40 m. for pinwail and south action as south action as a surject at 1:30 p. m. for the Windward Islands, per St. Newpork via Halifay per St. Newpork via Halifay for China and Japan, per St. Newpork via Halifay for China and Japan, per St. Newpork via Halifay for China and Japan, per St. Newpork via Halifay for China and Japan, per St. Newpork via Halifay St. March 3: d. 7 p. m. Mills for Anta-thia, New-Zenland, Santwich and Fill Islands, per St. Lity of Symbol, via San Francisco, also der aren 3d. at 7p. m. Halifay G. PEARSON, Postmation.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., March 4, 1883.

* The schedule of closing of transpacific mails is arranged of the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving on time at Sat Francisco on the day of salling of steamers are disputched the same day.